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in the archives at Madrid, the compiler has striven, conscientiously it would seem, to bring together only some of the most important. He alludes frankly (p. xiii) to the total omission of any reference to the rebellion of Tupac Amaro (*sic*), for example, and calls attention to the relatively limited number of items bearing upon such incidents as the uprisings in Bogotá and Mexico, the formation of juntas, the work of Miranda, the attempt of the British to seize Buenos Ayres, and the recognition of Ferdinand VII. For some reason, also, the illustrative documents, which the compiler declares (p. ix) were to be inserted at the close of the fifth volume, are not forthcoming. Typographical slips now and then warn the student to be careful about his dates. A brief description of the mode of classification followed in the General Archive of the Indies would have enabled the worker unfamiliar with the arrangement to fix more readily the scene of action associated with a document. In the same connection it would have been interesting to learn just what portions of the entire collection have been levied upon for the present volumes.

Apart from the great value that the calendar has in other respects, two features deserve special remark. Of these one reveals the extent to which the idea of independence had been developing long before the revolution began, and the other, how exceedingly complex the struggle was. Nowhere else in print is the emphasis laid so definitely on the necessity of studying the movement in the closest possible relationship with the local environment in each of the centres of origin, before attempting to form a conception of it as a whole.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*Aegyptisches Vereinswesen zur Zeit der Ptolemäer und Römer.* Von Dr. Jur. Mariano San Nicolò. Erster Band. (Munich, Oskar Beck, 1913, pp. 225.) A reviewer may easily do this book an injustice. On the one hand, he is bound to find it unsuited for the reader at large. It has, indeed, a few narrative passages that are informing and easily read, but the main body of the book is so sprinkled with snippets of Greek and citations of sources and authorities that only the scholar will proceed very far with it. On the other hand, it does not yield much that is new to the specialist. Even historians who have mastered the works of Ziebarth and Poland on the Greek *Vereinswesen*, Rostowzew's *Studien zur Geschichte des Römischen Kolonates*, Lesquier's *Institutions militaires de l'Égypte sous les Lagides*, and Wilcken and Mitteis's *Grundzüge der Papyruskunde* have little to learn from this book. They will be rewarded for their patience, if they read it through, only here and there, by a bit of good criticism. We doubt whether it will convey many new ideas to them or to the professional papyrologists.

The author is partly to blame if his book—which shows paper, print, presswork, and proof-reading of rare excellence for a German work of

this character—creates a bad impression. He does not tell us that its chief content is the classified material which he means to discuss and interpret in the second volume, and he leaves it to the reader to infer that such is the case from the table of contents to volume II. which a happy afterthought led some one to add on the cover of volume I.

Volume I. of San Nicolò's *Aegyptisches Vereinswesen* is, accordingly, open to examination on two points only: the completeness and discrimination with which the materials are gathered, and the principles on which they are classified. On both accounts, however, the author is deserving of all praise. He alludes to himself in the preface as a beginner. It appears that he has been well schooled in papyrus studies, by Wenger of Munich evidently, to whom the book is dedicated. He knows well both the sources and the secondary authorities, and has, apparently, left nothing undone to make his collection complete in every particular.

Ziebarth divided Greek associations into such as were economic and such as served ideal purposes, carrying into illicit detail a classification mooted by Aristotle and approved by Gierke. Poland sought to arrange them according to the names by which they designated themselves, and in so doing made a lot of nice and suggestive distinctions. But his grouping of them into *orgeones*, *thiasoi* (which term San Nicolò has but imperfectly understood), and clubs whose name ended in *stai*, accords well only with Attic conditions, and proved not very helpful when extended to Greece generally. Accordingly, San Nicolò has been well advised to follow neither Ziebarth nor Poland, to discard a twofold system altogether, and to arrange the Egyptian associations according to his judgment as to the nature of the chief service they rendered. That this results in many arbitrary and temporary allocations is frankly and properly admitted. But the whole effect is good. It has, however, to be shown still that Poland's idea of a classification on purely formal grounds is inapplicable to Egypt. Only, let not the principles be abstracted from the usage of Athens or any other country but Egypt itself.

W. S. FERGUSON.

*Einführung in das Historische Denken.* Von Karl Lamprecht. Zweiter, unveränderter Abdruck. [Ordentliche Veröffentlichung der "Padagogischen Litteratur-Gesellschaft Neue Bahnen".] (Leipzig, R. Voigtländer, 1913, pp. 164.) This little book restates in more popular form the doctrines set forth in the author's *Moderne Geschichtswissenschaft*, published in 1904 (English translation under the title *What is History?*, New York, 1905). Hence it contains nothing essentially new. Part I. ("Entwicklung des historischen Sinns in Deutschland", pp. 1-53) seeks to show the correspondence, in the several "stages" of German history, between the ruling conceptions of history and the general state of culture; in part II. ("Das geschichtliche Denken der Gegenwart", pp. 54-164) the author draws a constructive picture of

the process of evolution in history as he conceives it. The reader meets again Lamprecht's well-known "culture-epochs" of "Symbolism", "Typism", "Conventionalism", "Individualism", and "Subjectivism", working themselves out under the modifying influences of "Ages of Transition", "Renaissances", "Receptions", and so on, and expressing themselves in successive "dominants" of the "social Psyche".

As Lamprecht thinks of it, history is a vast process in "psychogenesis"—the evolution of human consciousness (see pp. 53, 71, 104–105, 143). Even more than formerly he lays stress on the psychological interpretation of history (pp. 130, note, 142, 145–146). The chief task of the historian is to trace the unfolding of the social soul, first in the great national cultures, but finally in the whole of humanity.

The book has nothing to say of historical method or of any practical phase of the science. It is an endeavor to formulate the laws of historical progress in terms of expanding human consciousness; hence it belongs in the field of the philosophy of history or of historical sociology rather than of historical science. Thus seen, it contains much truth, many suggestive and illuminating comments, showing broad learning, mature reflection, and great earnestness of conviction. Here and there the writer reveals more caution in statement in the face of the severe criticism of the last twenty years; but his faith in his own conclusions is unshaken. Very noticeable, too, throughout the book is the easy assumption that his point of view is the only truly "modern" one. As a portrayal of the present state of historical thinking, Lamprecht's book must be taken in a purely personal way.

ARLEY BARTHLOW SHOW.

*English Rule in Gascony, 1199–1259, with special Reference to the Towns.* By Frank Burr Marsh, Ph.D., Instructor in History, University of Texas. [University of Michigan Historical Studies.] (Ann Arbor, Michigan, George Wahr, 1912, pp. xi, 178.) It has long been regarded as established that southern Aquitaine clung to England after 1204 because the King of England was a more distant and a less threatening suzerain than the King of France, and because the commercial prosperity of the great southern cities was largely dependent upon English trade. The present "extended" and "recast" doctoral dissertation furnishes new evidence to support the second of these assumptions. It represents a thorough search through the published Close and Patent Rolls and the few other public documents which contained material relating to Guienne and Gascony. No important novel conclusions are advanced. The towns appear as the dominant factor in Gascon political life, and the great commercial families, especially those engaged in the English wine-trade, dominate the towns. The political divisions in the towns are shown to have been drawn upon more complex lines than those of democracy and aristocracy; the fact that some great houses traded mainly with Spain and others with England was often more determinative of party align-

ment. Bordeaux was the wine market of Gascony; Bordeaux sent its wine largely to England, and in Bayonnese vessels. "The extent of English rule on the continent may roughly be defined as the radius within which the Bordeaux-Bayonne pressure was strongly felt. . . . A system of privileges which in its results closely approximates to the preferential tariff of to-day united the scattered realm of Henry" (p. 153).

The book is unusually free from errors, but its bulk and its pretension are out of proportion to its contribution to knowledge. The author includes Gascon material when he finds it in the sources though it add little or nothing to the argument, and many pages are loaded with minutiae which, at most, belong to foot-notes. Some portions do little more than restate the conclusions of well-known monographs; the twenty-five page chapter on Simon de Montfort's "dictatorship" contains forty-three references to Bémont's biography. Yet the work is not final, even within its narrow limits of time and theme. The Close and Patent Rolls being the main source, it seems odd that the Close-Rolls volume for 1231-1234 (London, 1905) should not have been used at all nor included in the bibliography; the volume for 1237-1242 (1911) probably appeared too late to be used. No chronicle material, French or English, except only Matthew Paris, appears. "No use was attempted . . . of patent, charter, or close rolls not yet calendared, nor was search made in local archives."

A. B. WHITE.

*Machiavellis Geschichtsauffassung und sein Begriff Virtù: Studien zu seiner Historik.* Von Eduard Wilhelm Mayer. [Historische Bibliothek, Band 31.] (Munich and Berlin, R. Oldenbourg, 1912, pp. ix, 125.) In this country, with its advanced university studies modelled in so many respects on those of Germany, the printed dissertation has always been felt to be a rather sorry necessity imposed by the doctor's degree. I doubt whether this apologetic feeling is shared by the country of origin, for not only do the German universities continue to enjoy a vast quantitative superiority in this branch of literature, but the dissertation itself, in dryness, confusion, and general absence of any reasonable ground for obtruding itself on the notice of a harassed public, leaves its American imitation far behind. A dull doctor's dissertation planlessly enlarged by sporadic patchwork—such is this latest publication on Machiavelli. It has, in the present reviewer's opinion, neither inner life nor outer form, and the best that can be said for it—which, according to the reader's viewpoint, may also be the worst—is that it has a kind of muddy *Gründlichkeit* indicative of a tireless, worm-like grubbing among the alluvial deposits of the great Florentine's thought. The author undertakes to define and illustrate certain concepts and theses which go to make up Machiavelli's permanent mental background. Such are: the place, in the Florentine's estimate, of the individual in the *Geschichtsprozess*, his persistent rationalization of human nature, his dogmatic and humanistic bias, and finally his supreme touchstone for man and society.

alike, *virtù*. I note, in brief, some of the author's findings. "The characteristic expression of Machiavelli's human ideal is energy, *virtù*" (p. 15). "*Virtù* is organized energy" (p. 20). "The opposite of *virtù* is *viltà*, weakness, lack of energy" (p. 19; also p. 85). "The rationalized individual is for Machiavelli the agent of historical causality" (p. 40), and consequently the Florentine has not yet reached the point of looking on man as an historical product (p. 42). "He comprehended religion only in the effect it has on men, not how it originated in them" (p. 97). These are all characteristic preconceptions of the famous author of the *Prince*, lending an undoubted bias to his reading of history, but they are certainly not new, and the excessive and disorderly illustrations supplied are an untold weariness to the mind. There is evidence that the author entertains a profound admiration for Burckhardt and his *Cultur der Renaissance*. This would be a credit to his discernment if he let himself be stimulated by Burckhardt's results without falling into the master's loose and discursive method. Exactly why the book should have been included in the *Historische Bibliothek*, which is supposed to deal in something more evolved than the raw laboratory product, is hard to say.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

*Part of the Opus Tertium of Roger Bacon, including a Fragment now printed for the first Time.* Edited by A. G. Little. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. IV.] (Aberdeen, The University Press, 1912, pp. xlviii, 92.) With the approach of the seventh centenary of the approximate date of the birth of Roger Bacon, English scholars at length are making earnest efforts to publish a complete edition of the works of the most famous representative of the important "Oxford School" of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Little has decidedly promoted this difficult undertaking by the discovery and publication of a missing fragment of the *Opus Tertium*. This work, as it appears in Brewer's edition in the Rolls series (1859), is by no means complete. Several years ago, Professor Duhem of Bordeaux discovered an extensive fragment of the missing portion, which he edited under the title *Un Fragment inédit de l'Opus Tertium de Roger Bacon* (Quaracchi, 1909). Now Mr. Little has added to our good fortune by finding another fragment, covering nineteen pages in print, which fits in between the end of Brewer's edition and the beginning of Duhem's fragment. In addition to his newly discovered fragment, Mr. Little has carefully re-edited Duhem's fragment with some modifications made in the light of new manuscripts. An extended summary in English of both fragments enhances the value of the book. Unfortunately the *Opus Tertium* is not entirely complete even now.

L. J. P.

*Annals of the Emperor Charles V.* By Francisco López Gómara. Spanish text and English translation, edited, with an introduction and

notes by Roger Bigelow Merriman, Assistant Professor of History, Harvard University. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1912, pp. vii, 302.) Professor Merriman, in printing Gómara's *Annals* with a translation, has done a service to all interested in the history of the sixteenth century. Probably at the suggestion of Cortés, whose chaplain he was, Gómara began his well-known works *Chronicle of the Barbarrojas or the Sea Battles of our Days* and *A General History of the Indies*. After Cortés's death, Gómara continued his labors as an historian under very discouraging circumstances, for his *Chronicle* was not published until three hundred years after his death, while his exceedingly popular *History of the Indies*, reprinted seven times in two years and translated nearly twenty times in fifty years, was prohibited in Spain under heavy penalties; and the prohibition was apparently sternly enforced. Mr. Merriman conjectures, doubtless truly, that the cause of this punishment of the popular author was his extravagant praise of Cortés, and the implied suggestion of blame for the government's attitude towards him. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the original manuscript of the *Annals* perished and that the work exists to-day only in two seventeenth-century copies; one in the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid and the other in the British Museum.

The difficult task of translation has been done with skill. The Spanish is reproduced in an English clear and accurate but not too smooth to give the effect of the original. The notes are neither too scanty nor too verbose.

That Gómara's *Annals* will modify in any important particulars the accepted view of the reign of Charles V., is not probable. It is based, to a considerable extent, on contemporary historians, but, in the words of Sandoval which the translator puts on his title-page, Gómara "noted all that he saw and heard during his life". Nevertheless he is too partisan and careless to be depended on very much without strong verification. But the book gives us in brief space an amazingly vivid suggestion of the mental attitude of a typical learned Spanish ecclesiastic. Such a passage, for instance, as his pen-portrait of Luther is a living picture of Gómara himself and of the educated Spaniard of his day.

The *Annals* also contains items of fresh information. For instance, this paragraph on the death of Caesar Borgia. "He fled to Navarre. When he was there Ximen Garcia de los Fayos, otherwise called Agreda, and another brother of his, killed him because he had grievously quarrelled with the followers of the Count of Lerin, who was going to relieve the Castle of Viana from starvation. Certain men of Logroño, who were there, told me how the drummer Damiancello finished him off as he lay groaning on the ground."

On comparing this review with the preface of the book, the writer finds a very close agreement with its estimate of the value of Gómara—an indication of the fairness and lack of bias with which Mr. Merriman has interpreted the manuscript on which he has put so much and such successful work.

*Deutsche Geschichte vom Westfälischen Frieden bis zum Untergange des Römisch-Deutschen Reiches, 1648-1806.* Von Dr. Ottocar Weber, Professor an der Deutschen Universität in Prag. [Bibliothek der Geschichtswissenschaft, herausgegeben von Professor Dr. Erich Brandenburg.] (Leipzig, Quelle und Meyer, 1913, pp. viii, 204.) Professor Weber, who has written various monographs on German and Bohemian history in the eighteenth century, has undertaken to compress within two hundred pages the story of German history from the end of the Thirty Years' War to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. Apparently the historical series of which this is a volume aims both to serve as a text-book for German students and also to be so well written as to appeal to a wider German public beyond the walls of the class-room. The author has succeeded, we should judge, in fairly satisfying both these aims. His six chapters, divided into twenty-four consecutive sections, deal chiefly with political history; constitutional and economic development is wholly omitted; social and artistic changes are only lightly touched upon.

One is apt to think of this period of German history as being chiefly notable for the rise of Prussia and the consequent conflict between Prussia and Austria. This is undoubtedly the most important single phenomenon, and the author gives a good brief statement of it. But he also ventures to devote much of his precious space to succinct accounts of what was happening in the lesser German states. The reader is made to realize that Prussia and Austria were not the only figures on the German stage in the eighteenth century. This is, from one point of view, an advantage, because it is more nearly the way the men of the eighteenth century themselves thought of their history. It is because we know what Prussia did in the nineteenth century that we are apt to give a disproportionate attention to what she was doing in the century and a half preceding. Therefore Professor Weber, after finishing his sections on Frederick II. and Maria Theresa, gives a two or three page sketch of the rulers and the leading political events between 1648 and 1806 in each of the lesser German territories of Saxony, Bavaria, Baden, Anhalt, Württemburg, Hesse, Nassau, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, as well as in the ecclesiastical lands and the Free Cities. He briefly characterizes, with a trenchant phrase or two, each princelet; and owing to the variety of his sprightly language his recital of the long list of duodecimo rulers is neither so commonplace nor so monotonous as one might expect. He also indicates very briefly to what extent each prince dissipated or husbanded his financial resources; how he aped Louis XIV. or tried to embody in legislation and practice the "enlightened" ideas of the eighteenth century; or how he built great buildings and new residences, such as Karlsruhe and Mannheim, which later became famous. This is the most distinctive feature of this book.

Obeying the severe limitation of space imposed by the general editor of the series, Professor Weber has managed to pack a surprisingly large amount of material between the covers of this slender volume. His

narrative is clear and concise, and enlivened by a genial sense of humor and by the use of lively, almost slangy, phrases. He almost always adopts impartially the best opinion of most recent monographs. Only in his statement of the relation of Germany to the French Revolution does he show some German bias.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

*Manuel Pratique pour l'Étude de la Révolution Française.* Par Pierre Caron, Archiviste aux Archives Nationales. [Manuels de Bibliographie Historique, vol. V.] (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1912, pp. xv, 294.) The competence of the author of this *Manuel* need not be discussed, and students in this field will hardly need the assurance that the volume bears throughout the marks of M. Caron's remarkable combination of comprehensive and exact knowledge with judgment and literary skill. What is here aimed at, and accomplished, is well expressed by M. Aulard in his introductory letter: "J'ai passé une grande partie de ma vie à me procurer, une à une, à hasard des recherches, incomplètement ou péniblement, les indispensables connaissances que votre excellent Manuel offre toutes à la fois, épargnant au lecteur des années de recherches et d'incertitude." From the point of view of the worker, especially the young worker, in the history of France from 1789 to 1799, it would be difficult to point out how M. Caron could have put any part of his limited space to better use.

After some preliminary pages concerning the more general aids already available, chapter I., *L'Organisation du Travail*, describes official and other series of publications in the sources, and gives information as to learned societies and reviews working mainly in this field; the student is thus given incidentally a comprehensive view of a large part of the results of recent research. Chapter II., *Sources Manuscrites*, supplies details about the more important *dépôts*, French and foreign; the chief feature here is the admirable supplement (pp. 64-110) to existing guides in the use of the National Archives for the period. Chapter III., *Sources Imprimées*, occupies the remainder of the book; this may be looked on as provisional, since M. Caron has now for some time been engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive *Manuel* of the published sources of the Revolution, destined to form part of the Picard *Manuels de Bibliographie Historique*. We are here supplied meanwhile with a most valuable addition to our working resources; of special help are the brief critical estimates of the older compilations.

The utility of the volume is greatly increased by the printing as appendix of a full *Concordance des Calendriers Républican et Grégorien*. It should be pointed out that the author confines his work to the Revolution within French territory (in the revolutionary sense). We need more than that, but this fact should not diminish our appreciation of what M. Caron has done for us in the publication under review.

V C.

*Friedrich Gentz: an Opponent of the French Revolution and Napoleon.* By Paul F. Reiff, Ph.D. [University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences.] (Urbana-Champaign, University of Illinois, 1912, pp. 159.) The aim of this study, says the author, is, in the first place, "a careful representation of Gentz's struggle against the first Napoleon. Its second object—historically the first—is an account of Gentz's relations to the first French revolution. The introductory chapter will try to give the causes of Gentz's attitude in both cases." In the pursuance of these objects Mr. Reiff devotes forty pages to an examination of the environment, the personal characteristics, and the political theories of Gentz, thirty pages to his struggle against the Revolution, and seventy to the struggle against Napoleon. He has succeeded, probably as well as one could succeed in such limited space, in presenting the ideas and activities of his subject. He avoids the common mistake of exaggerating the importance of his man. "A historic figure of the first rank, it is true, he never was; one may even hesitate to give him second rank, since the influence which he exercised on the course of events has, after all, been but a small one. Judged by the whole make-up of his nature, however, he undoubtedly deserves to be called a very remarkable personage" (p. 155).

Mr. Reiff's monograph rests upon a study of the numerous writings of Gentz. What is important in Gentz is, not his political theories, which do not convince one as reasoned theories at all but largely as instinctive prejudices, but his criticisms and descriptions of events and persons and his proposals for the political conduct of the governments of Europe to which he was a self-accredited adviser. He was an accomplished and facile pamphleteer accustomed to consider himself, and considered by many others, a publicist. He made his *début*, early in 1793, by a translation of Burke's *Reflections* and by five political treatises of his own, followed shortly by translations of works on the Revolution by Mallet du Pan and Mounier. His criticisms of the Revolution and of Napoleon are generally superficial and commonplace in substance but are interesting in the form in which they are presented. Here lay whatever power he possessed, the ability to write effectively. He was at first not unsympathetic to the Revolution. He would consider the failure of this movement as one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell the human race, this "attempt to better humanity on a large scale". But the events of 1792, the "ever horrible year", completely changed his tone, and he strikes a pace, truly Burkean in its rhetorical velocity, which he maintains until the end. The Revolution is simply the triumph of the "fanaticism of vanity". Napoleon appears as "a faithless, vain, petty usurper", as a blood-reeking beast, as Baal, and as Beelzebub. It is no occasion for surprise that as Gentz contemplated the astonishing successes of such sinister phenomena he at one time thought that "the human race is just good enough to be drowned in a general flood". But there was some comfort to be had, from the contemplation of England, for which country Gentz's admiration was boundless and hyperbolic in

expression. It was the rock of justice, the blessing and last hope of the world. "For this reason no enlightened European will be able to perceive England's prosperity without exclaiming with that dying patriot: 'Esto perpetua'" (p. 81).

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

*Napoleon*. By Herbert Fisher, M.A., F.B.A. (New York, Henry Holt and Company; London, Williams and Norgate, 1913, pp. 256.) This little volume of sixty thousand words is a comprehensive biographical sketch of rare excellence. Its brevity permits, and its charm of style and intensity of interest compel reading at a sitting. The intensely dramatic nature of Napoleon and of his career, therefore, rightly impresses the reader with the feeling of rapid movement, breathless suspense, and inevitable fate. With true literary and historical appreciation, correct proportion and perspective are also observed.

Never has an Englishman written of Napoleon more impartially or with truer insight. One or two phrases will suffice to illustrate. In 1803 Napoleon discussed the declaration of war against England "in a superb message to the senate". "The St. Helena captivity . . . is barren neither of historical significance nor of intellectual grandeur." The constructive statesmanship of Napoleon is accorded adequate space and just valuation. "Napoleon applied to the problems of law a grand natural intelligence. . . . He stood upon the platform of the public interest. . . . The civil code . . . registers and perpetuates the vast social improvements introduced into Europe by the French Revolution." "Napoleon was the genius of economy." In France, "he built upon a groundwork of inherited instinct, followed the centralizing trend of national history, and obeyed the ordered genius of the Latin race". The statement of the analogies of the Napoleonic with the British, Roman, and Carolingian empires (pp. 160-166), and the summary of military tactics in the eighteenth century (pp. 31-36) are real gems.

An appendix of Napoleonic maxims, a genealogical table, a bibliography, an index, and three sketch maps complete the volume. Mr. Fisher, as the chief editor of the *Home University Library*, in which this volume is number 57, has set a high standard for the series.

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

*Paris sous Napoléon: Spectacles et Musées*. Par L. de Lanzac de Laborie. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1913, pp. iv, 454.) This volume equals its predecessor (reviewed in this journal, XVI. 854-855) in scholarly excellence and exceeds it in interest. The first half of the volume supplements its predecessor, which dealt with the Théâtre-Français and the Théâtre de l'Impératrice (Odéon). The first two chapters are devoted to the Opéra and the Opéra-Comique, describing the buildings they occupied, their administration, their corps of singers and dancers, and their repertoires. A few paragraphs are given to the masked balls, oratorios, and concerts at the Opéra, and several pages to

the Opéra Italien or Opéra Buffa. The account of the audience at the Opéra and of its taste furnishes one of the most interesting passages in the volume. No less interesting are the two following chapters on the lesser theatres and on the occasional performances in celebration of anniversaries or victories. After describing briefly the numerous smaller and more popular playhouses which sprang up following the Revolution, the imperial measures for their regulation and restriction are described, and finally longer accounts are given of the Vaudeville, the Variétés, the Gaieté, and the Ambigu, which were permitted to survive after 1807. Some attention is given even to the various shows of more trivial and popular character from the Cirque Olympique down. For these chapters the author has employed much the same sources as in the earlier volume on the Théâtre-Français, but has had the added advantage of the recent monographs by Lecomte, especially *Napoléon et le Monde Dramatique*.

The absence of any considerable literature on the history of the French museums has made necessary much more extensive research in the archives, and consequently gives to the second part of the volume an air of greater originality. The chapter on the Louvre and the work of Denon, its curator, and the section on the Musée des Monuments Français and the unique services of its custodian Lenoir are of the most lively interest and genuine value. With abundance of piquant detail the story is told of Lenoir's efforts to preserve works of art from the vandals of the Revolution and later to convert his storerooms into a museum. In like manner the well-known fact of the amassing in the Louvre of the artistic rapine of Napoleon is developed into a lively narrative. There are also a few paragraphs on the Luxembourg and on Versailles. The final chapter deals mainly with David and Canova and their relations with Napoleon, but includes some account of the salons, and of the requisitions made by the emperor on the various artists to paint portraits or depict his victories.

Imperial Paris of a century ago, the faithful and efficient administrative system, and the penetrating genius and widespread activities of the great emperor will be better understood from reading these pages.

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

*Correspondance du Duc d'Enghien, 1801-1804, et Documents sur son Enlèvement et sa Mort.* Publié pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par le Comte Boulay de la Meurthe. Tome IV. *Supplément suivi du Récit de la Campagne de 1796, par le Duc d'Enghien.* (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1913, pp. xxvi, 296.) This supplementary volume contains only incidental matter relating directly to the arrest and execution of the Duke of Enghien, but is made up mainly of family correspondence. Of the 120 new documents, eighty-two supplement the first volume, five the second, five the third, and the remaining twenty-eight form an entirely new chapter. (For reviews of the earlier vol-

umes, see this journal, X. 423, XIII. 905, and XVI. 165.) In addition there is published a *Journal de la Campagne de 1796* by the duke who recounts his own experiences in that campaign in Germany. This journal, which is divided into sixteen chapters, fills sixty-two pages. The introduction recites the history of the papers of the Condé family during and since the Revolution, so far as the editor has been able to trace them through their numerous transfers. There is not the slightest indication of the provenance of a single document published in this volume, but one is left to surmise that they are the result of further searching among the papers at Chantilly.

The volume adds very little that can be called new information, but it elaborates and confirms the material in the earlier volumes. Heretofore several of the most important letters have been known only from extracts published by Sevelinges in 1820 in the *Mémoires de la Maison de Condé*. At least fifteen such letters are here printed in full: notably Condé's letter of June 7, 1803, written three weeks after the renewal of war between England and France, with its prophetic warning; Enghien's reply of July 18, with its mingling of youthful impetuosity, injured innocence, and vigorous denial that he had rashly ventured on French soil; and old Condé's crotchety response of August 31, with its repeated caution, "songez à votre sûreté . . . ne vous endormez pas là-dessus." The most interesting new letter is Enghien's of August 22, 1802, to his father, the Duke of Bourbon, protesting that the relations between him and the Princess Charlotte de Rohan are not of a nature to prevent a dynastic marriage alliance: "Les craintes de mon grand-père sur cet objet, comme sur beaucoup d'autres, n'ont jamais eu de fondement. Je ne prendrai aucun grand engagement sans le consulter et sans avoir votre agrément." Still he prays that nothing will occur to interrupt his happy relations with the princess.

The new letters show no trace that Enghien was cognizant of the plots against Bonaparte; they show him anxious to enter the English, or preferably the Austrian army, to serve against Bonaparte. The strained relations between the young duke and his testy old grandfather reveal more clearly that distance from Condé as well as nearness to the Princess Charlotte was a consideration in fixing his residence at Ettenheim. The additional chapter shows that the duke had accumulated considerable savings from his English pension, and that he intended to constitute the Princess Charlotte his sole executrix and legatee. As the will itself could not be obtained the Duke of Bourbon took possession, and showed the princess no other generosity than to omit to collect some obligations due to the duke from her and her father. Some documents also relate to the reinterment of the duke's remains in 1816 and the erection of a monument in his honor.

The editor has again merited well of the republic of historical scholarship.

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

*A Curtailed Memoir of Incidents and Occurrences in the Life of John Surman Carden, Vice Admiral in the British Navy.* Written by himself, 1850. Now first printed and edited by C. T. Atkinson, Fellow of Exeter College. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1912, pp. xxvi, 319.) The contents of this volume consist of an introduction by the editor (24 pp.), the autobiography of Carden (288 pp.), and an appendix (28 pp.). The last-named consists chiefly of a selection from the official orders of Carden, statements of the size, crew, and weight and number of guns of the frigates *United States* and *Macedonian*, Carden's letter to the Admiralty giving an account of the loss of the *Macedonian*, some verses describing the fight between the two frigates, and the sentence of the court-martial that tried Carden for losing his ship. The volume has no index.

Carden will be remembered as the ill-fated captain of the British frigate *Macedonian*, who after a gallant fight surrendered his ship, October 25, 1812, to Captain Stephen Decatur, commander of the *United States*. His misfortune in losing his vessel and the displeasure of the secretary to the Admiralty which he incurred on his return to England after his imprisonment in America, practically closed his active career in the navy. For this reason doubtless he devotes only nine pages to the period from 1814 to 1858, the year of his death. The period 1812-1813, which is of interest to students of the history of the American navy, is covered in twenty-eight pages. Almost the whole of the memoir therefore is concerned with the period from 1771, the year of his birth, to 1811. His professional career began with service as an ensign in the British army in America, 1780-1782. In 1788 he entered the navy and subsequently saw service in the East Indies, Egypt, and Ireland, and on the Channel and Mediterranean stations, all of which he describes with considerable detail.

His account of the fight between the *Macedonian* and the *United States* does not greatly add to our knowledge derived from the official accounts of himself and Decatur. It is of interest however as the version of one of the commanders written, when an old man, thirty-six years after the event. Of greater novelty is Carden's narrative of his captivity in America, which contains excellent evidence of the well-known friendship of New England for the British.

The memoir was written when the author was seventy-eight. It is naïve and simple, abounding with occasional misspellings and errors of detail. It is not an intimate, human document, since it relates chiefly to professional matters. While not adding much to history nor contributing much to the settlement of any controversy, it is an interesting autobiography of a somewhat typical naval officer who lived at an important period in the history of the British navy and is well worth publishing.

C. O. PAULLIN.

*Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789.* Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt, Chief

of the Division of Manuscripts. Volume XXI., 1781, July 23—December 31. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1912, pp. 777—1236.)

During the period covered by this volume Congress continued its efforts toward the reform of the departments and other constructive legislation, to which it had been giving attention in the earlier part of the year. Such a measure was the ordinance for regulating the treasury and adjusting public accounts, adopted on September 11. On August 22 a committee (appointed July 20) reported a plan for the execution of the Articles of Confederation and for enlarging the powers of the federal government. Among the additions recommended by the committee were the power to lay embargoes in time of war, to appoint collectors and otherwise control the taxes imposed for the payment of requisitions, and to distrain upon the property of a state delinquent in its quota of men and money. The committee also declared a general council for the Confederation to be a necessary organ. In line with this committee's report Congress recommended to the states (November 2) to lay taxes for federal purposes separate from those laid for their own use, and to authorize the payment of the proceeds to the agents of the superintendent of finance, that is, to federal officers. The ordinance establishing a court of appeals in cases of capture, which was passed on July 18, was followed up, after much discussion, by a further ordinance (December 4) regulating the whole subject of captures on water. Although peace negotiations in Europe proceeded slowly much of the time of Congress was taken up with the consideration of foreign affairs. There were frequent memorials from the minister of France and conferences with him touching the relations between the two countries and also in regard to the peace adjustment. The minister particularly brought to the fore the financial obligations of the United States to France. On July 27 he presented a plan of a convention regulating the duties and powers of consuls, but it was not until January 9, 1782, that an ordinance governing the subject was passed. Another subject that occupied much of the attention of Congress during these months was the cessions by New York, Virginia, and Connecticut, with which were involved memorials from the Illinois, Wabash, Vandalia, and Indiana land companies. The Vermont question became acute in the early summer and continued to agitate Congress during the remainder of the year. The surrender of Yorktown on October 19 stirred Congress to some enthusiasm and enlarged its hope of peace, but otherwise affected but little its proceedings.

*Two Men of Taunton: in the Course of Human Events, 1731—1829.* By Ralph Davol. (Taunton, Massachusetts, Davol Publishing Company, 1912, pp. xiii, 407.) It is unfortunate that this book was not made either one thing or the other, for what we have is an amphibious curiosity, lying now on the solid land of biography and now in the unstable waters of romance. Though much of the narrative is based upon

reliable original material—the actual letters and diaries of the heroes—yet the author's fancy has been allowed to play with fact until we suspect the most impeccable data. We are treated to a great deal of rhetoric, many ethical judgments, and some mere sentimentality. In favor of a young man getting out and seeing the world the author says, "The acorn sprouting under the shade of the parent oak is spindling; the acorn carried by the blue jay to the open field grows stalwart." At times his figures become rather daring, as when he speaks of the Declaration of Independence as "severing the umbilical cord of the colonies". The work abounds in clever phrases, bright ideas, happy paradoxes, many poetical quotations, and much else which is rather out of place in serious biography. But these are superficial faults; the book is, in the absence of better lives of the two heroes, a very useful book, if not taken too seriously.

The two men of Taunton are Daniel Leonard, the loyalist, and Robert Treat Paine, the patriot. It was a quaint conceit to compare the two, but if Mr. Davol wished to serve a patriotic purpose, his comparison was ill chosen, for Leonard is ever the better man, more charming in person, more pleasing in spirit, more gallant in manner. He quite properly, when the time came, chose the Loyalist side, the aristocratic side, the conservative side, where his character and breeding naturally placed him. With many of his kind, he fled to England and there practised law until near the end of the war when he was made chief justice of Bermuda.

Paine was a very ordinary man, who could give an impromptu blessing at a dinner party, discuss theology over the tea-cups, serve as a pall-bearer, or be the moderator of a town-meeting, but had he not been merely the biggest man in a very small community, in the time of a great political upheaval, he would have cut a sorry figure in this big world. It is not uninteresting to trace his curiously varied career. After graduating at Harvard, he becomes an usher in a Latin school, then teaches a year at Lunenburg, and wearying of this goes to sea, making trips to Carolina, Europe, and Greenland. In three years he is again ashore, a minister at Shirley, Massachusetts, and then a chaplain on the Crown Point expedition. Tired of theology, he turns to law, and is admitted to the bar, where he begins to seek political office, rising through the offices of moderator, surveyor, member of the General Court, to the exalted position of delegate to the Continental Congress, where he was one of the surgeons, who performed that delicate operation to which we alluded above.

Aside from the biographies, there is a fairly good picture of colonial and revolutionary society. In the knowledge of the small things of life, the author shows good historical background, but in the matter of the essentials of the history he is not so well informed. He shows frequently an intolerance for the views of the Tories and the British government which is due to lack of knowledge.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

*Smuggling in the American Colonies at the Outbreak of the Revolution, with special Reference to the West Indies Trade.* By William S. McClellan. [Williams College, David A. Wells Prize Essays, no. 3.] (New York, Moffat, Yard, and Company, 1912, pp. xx, 105.) Contestants for the Wells prize are not called upon to perform original research but are expected to show "evidences of careful reading" and a "thoughtful handling" of material readily accessible. Mr. McClellan, who was graduated in 1908, therefore deals with topics which are very familiar: the development of American trade, the light restrictions imposed by the Navigation Acts, the iniquities of the Molasses Act, the infringements permitted by conniving royal officials, the awakening occasioned by the Seven Years' War and the more rigid enforcement which came as a result. His account is conventional, clear, and well-balanced. On the other hand his conclusion that the political question, emerging from the economic, so far obscured it that "by the time of the Declaration of Independence the objections to the commercial system were forgotten" (p. 90) is erroneous. Serious errors are few, despite the fact that the description of the Board of Trade as "a sub-committee of the Privy Council" (p. 46) seems to uncover a multitude of sins. But distinct carelessness is shown in such statements as those concerning the "salaries" of customs officials (p. 83) and the sending of instructions to colonial governors (p. 82). The reading on which the paper is based is fairly wide but it is unfortunate that the material accessible did not include Channing's *History of the United States* and such recent and well-known monographs as Root's *Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government* and Dickerson's *American Colonial Government*. It must also be said that a somewhat closer attention to the demands of technical scholarship in the matter of foot-notes, citations, and the critical use of such untrustworthy material as Sheffield's *Observations* might fairly be expected from the contestant for so considerable a prize. Nevertheless the writer's evident literary ability forces one to regret the necessary criticism.

H. C. B.

*The Despatches of Molyneux Shuldham, Vice-Admiral of the Blue and Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships in North America, January-July, 1776.* Edited by Robert Wilden Neeser. [Publications of the Naval History Society, vol. III.] (New York, Naval History Society, 1913, pp. xxxvi, 330.) These despatches, together with the "enclosures" or accompanying reports and correspondence, present an interesting picture, though much in outline, of the British operations about Boston and New York during the first half of the year 1776. As an original source they are of much value in showing the character of these naval operations as officially reviewed by the British sailor engaged in the task of coercing the revolting colonies. The conditions attending the blockade of the long coastline and the difficulties under which the

commanders struggled are brought out in much detail and particularly the extent to which their activities were hampered by the lack of food and supplies. In a despatch to the Admiralty, dated at Boston, March 8, 1776, in which the admiral announces the evacuation of Boston, he states that orders had been issued "for the Army to prepare to embark with all the dispatch possible, which the very distress'd Condition it is in for want of Provisions makes absolutely necessary, for 'till I gave Orders a few days ago for a Months Supply out of the Naval Stores, it had not then more than a sufficiency for Fourteen days, and except a Supply arrives very speedily for both services, the Consequence must be fatal". Neither at the time of the evacuation nor after the arrival at Halifax is any mention made of the large body of Loyalists who embarked with the fleet.

Admiral Shuldham followed Admiral Graves in command of the fleet on the North Atlantic Station and after a long and very stormy voyage arrived December 30, 1775, in Boston harbor. Nearly one-half of the present volume is devoted to the correspondence of the next three months. Then follows a period of three months of inactivity spent at anchor in Halifax harbor, with a short stay off Staten Island in New York harbor where the admiral was relieved of his command, late in July, by the arrival of Admiral Lord Howe. Many of the "enclosures" printed with the despatches, also relate to operations in Rhode Island and to the southward and even in the West Indies. One document which the student of United States naval history will find to be of much interest is the log-book of the 14-gun brig *Andrew Doria*, one of the Continental vessels that sailed from Philadelphia, January 4, 1776, in the squadron under Commodore Esek Hopkins. It probably is the earliest log-book of an American public armed vessel now in existence. Much the larger number of the documents included in the volume are taken from the series of "Admiral's Dispatches" in the Public Record Office in London, transcripts of which are now in the Library of Congress. The "Secret Letters", the "Secretary's Letters to Commanding Officers", and the "Orders and Instructions" also have been drawn upon. The editor, in an eighteen-page introduction, has admirably summarized the "Despatches". Foot-notes appear sparingly. The index appears to have been prepared hurriedly as frequent omissions occur. The inclusion of unexplained marks appearing in the margins of the original documents seems to be useless and undesirable. The volume, published in an edition of three hundred copies, is finely printed on good paper and is an excellent example of what a society publication should be.

GEORGE FRANCIS DOW.

*Lectures on the American Civil War delivered before the University of Oxford in Easter and Trinity Terms, 1912.* By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., D.Litt. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1913, pp. xi, 206.) Before one passes judgment on this volume of published lectures, he would gladly summon a jury of the vicinage where they were delivered

and ascertain the impression which they made upon the commonalty. This resource failing, the reviewer can only record his own impressions, which are obviously not those of the Oxford student. The book gave rise to pleasant anticipations. Passing in review the great mass of material in his *History of the United States*, would the author see fit, after the lapse of years, to revise his judgment of men and events? To what extent would he accept the work which younger and lesser historians have accomplished since he wrote? And how would he distribute emphasis when time and space forced him to eliminate those varying shifts of opinions and incidents which in the larger work chain the interest of the reader as the great drama unfolds? The reviewer has laid down the book with a sense of disappointment. Mr. Rhodes is not at his best in this form of exposition. Forced to extricate himself from details, he has put in bald and almost dogmatic form conclusions which he erstwhile expressed with important qualifications. If he has read the newer literature on the antecedents of the war, he has paid scant attention to its effect upon his earlier conclusions.

In one sense the title given to these lectures is a misnomer. Fully one-half of the book is given up to the political antecedents of the war. As for the rest, the lecturer frankly announces his purpose to treat campaigns and battles briefly, and to dwell upon the salient characteristics of the conflict and their bearing on its issue. Even so, the treatment seems somewhat arbitrary. There are comments on Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg, but only passing allusions to the campaigns in the West and a single reference to Sherman's march to the sea; there is an account of the Trent affair and some discussion of the attitude of England during the war, but little or nothing about the blockade. Indeed, the conspicuous defect of Mr. Rhodes's history appears again in these lectures. The economic factors are either wholly ignored or subordinated to the political events which they caused or conditioned. On the other hand, what the lecturer must have conveyed to his hearers was a sense of the immense stake for which North and South played, a vivid picture of the heroism of the combatants, and a moral enthusiasm for the unique personalities which the war produced in Lincoln and Lee. And every Oxford student must have been impressed with the qualities which Mr. Rhodes possesses in an eminent degree—candor and impartiality.

*Recollections of the Civil War.* With many original Diary Entries and Letters written from the Seat of War, and with annotated References. By Mason Whiting Tyler, late Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel, 37th Reg't Mass. Vols. Edited by William S. Tyler. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, pp. xvii, 379.) Colonel Tyler was one of that splendid body of young officers who served Massachusetts in the Army of the Potomac, and who by their efficiency, their high sense of duty, and their ardent patriotism, exercised an influence far out of proportion to their numbers and rank.

He came of sterling New England stock. Twenty Puritan ministers, one of them Jonathan Edwards, were among his ancestors, and his father was William Seymour Tyler, for over sixty years professor of Greek at Amherst College. The son graduated from Amherst in July, 1862, and, although in frail health, enlisted at once and was commissioned a second lieutenant by Governor Andrew. Except for a short detail of staff duty, he served throughout the war with the 37th Massachusetts, and at the close was in command of the regiment. He participated in all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac from the first Fredericksburg to the capture of Petersburg and was with Sheridan at Winchester. After the war, he practised law with distinguished success in New York City.

Colonel Tyler had only partially completed the first draft of his manuscript at the time of his death. It ended with the arrival of the army before Petersburg; but the story of his service is continued by extracts from his letters and his diary.

So far as the book purports to be a history it does not invite special comment. But there can be no question of the real value and importance of the personal reminiscences and the picture they give of the inner life and struggles of the great army.

Perhaps the most instructive and certainly the most interesting chapter is the one devoted to a carefully written and detailed account of the battle for the Salient at Spottsylvania. The 37th Massachusetts held the apex of the Angle for twenty-two unbroken hours of desperate fighting and the reader of Colonel Tyler's very graphic description will not be inclined to challenge his high estimate of the service rendered by the regiment in that terrible struggle. A statement of the part taken and the position occupied by each of the brigades of the 6th corps engaged at the Angle is given in an appendix.

The chapters devoted to the letters and diary are accompanied by brief historical statements and notes which add to their interest. These are by the Reverend Calvin Stebbins, a classmate and life-long friend of Colonel Tyler.

For those who manage Spanish easily the *Memorias Inéditas del Licenciado Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada* (Brownsville, Texas, Tipografía de *El Porvenir*, pp. 111) should prove interesting and instructive reading in view of recent events in Mexico.

On the death of Juárez in 1872, Lerdo, then chief justice of the supreme court, became president of the republic. Four years later, as a result of a contested election, he was driven out of the country by General Porfirio Díaz. He died in New York, in 1889, where his memoirs were written—a disappointed old man without family and with few remaining friends.

Written in a discursive style, with many graphic touches that make one wish that the author had devoted himself to letters rather than to politics, with many blemishes in discussing his enemy's family affairs that

make one wish he had been more of a gentleman, the memoirs of Lerdo unconsciously disclose the enormous difficulties that await the man who endeavors to govern Mexico constitutionally. His description of the massacre of Vera Cruz, as the result of Díaz's telegram, *Mátalos en caliente*, is a model of rapid, vivid sketch work. But "Papá Lerdo's" manifest error was in attempting to apply European culture and administration to a country too recently emerged from despotism and anarchy to understand constitutional government.

E. L. C. MORSE.

#### COMMUNICATION

June 4, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW:

*Sir:*

The reviewer of my book *The Origin of the English Constitution* in your April number, pp. 567-571, frankly admits at the close that he may at various places have mistaken my meaning. Will you allow me through the REVIEW to ask those who may be interested in the subject not to accept the interpretation of the book which is given by the reviewer but to go directly to the book itself for their knowledge of what it says? The reviewer's interpretation in general, and in most of the specific statements made, I cannot accept as an accurate representation of my ideas. The analysis of my arguments at the foot of p. 568 and on p. 570, for example, I wholly repudiate. I hope I should never make use of such arguments, nor have I ever entertained such ideas. Any one who will turn to n. 10, p. 21, which is cited, will see that it is clearly concerned with a single point only, and cannot fairly be used as a general confession; that it is quite the contrary indeed. But I do not care to go into detail. I merely wish to ask any who may be interested to get their ideas of the book from its own pages.

G. B. ADAMS.